

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-			
is as follows:—			
Brandy	.....	.....	£247 5 4
Liquors, cordials, or strong waters	.....	.....	0 16 11
Wine	.....	.....	18 5 6
Beer	.....	.....	10 1 0
Wine	.....	.....	81 6 0
Tobacco and snuff	.....	.....	153 8 0
Tea	.....	.....	92 15
Coffee and chocolate	.....	.....	6 15 10
Sugar, unrefined	.....	.....	50 0 0
.....	.....	.....	33 19 8

It appears that at the time of the Behan mail leaving England the amount of subsidy to be paid to the P. and O. Company, for the extension of their postal service to Sydney, had not been definitely arranged. The intelligence brought by the previous mail was, that the subsidy of £120,000 for which the service between Gallé and Melbourne had been contracted for was to be increased by £15,000, in consideration

Zealand rebellion has found South Australia alone prepared to meet it. Here there are about 1,300,000 sheep, and the Government has had to be re-aid by the Imperial Government; and we are to understand that it is intended for the future to keep up the stock in the event of the minimum of "cattle" being the "bull" of the world. It is not the right place, this stock should be enough to annihilate the largest invading force that is ever likely to visit Australasia. — *Repeater*.

tion of the steamers coming on to Sydney. T was the sum asked by the P. and O. Comp for the extra service, but their instructions run their steamers to this port were issued before the P. and O. had been agreed upon by the Treasury. From a letter received from Mr. E. Hamilton, to whom prompt and vigorous intervention the colony indebted for the extension of the contract, I learn that his opinion had been asked by Lords of the Treasury as to whether the sum £15,000 was a fair and reasonable charge for the additional service. In reply, Mr. Hamilton declined to pronounce an opinion on the matter, but took the opportunity of point-

We understand, with great care and trouble, by the Price, of Brimwood Hall, Salop, from some of the best breeders of the county, that the Shropshire Down is a different flock, the ewes from six. This was done in order to secure a change of blood, to prevent deterioration in the breed of the sheep. The object in importing this description of sheep was to meet the demand for a better quality of mutton, and for the wool which men wish to feed this kind of stock on their lands, and it is believed that for this purpose the Shropshire Downs will be found more valuable than the ordinary sheep of the county. The following are extracts from a letter from Mr. W. H. W. to the Editor of the Standard, dated the 15th inst. "I have been very much pleased to see the fifteen yearling Shropshire Down sheep, nine ewes and six rams, from some of the best flocks in Shropshire. I am afraid the price will be thought extravagant; high; but as these sheep have obtained a close and close examination, and have been found to be independent. We hope the introduction of these valuable animals will be found useful to such of our farmers as contemplate the introduction of sheep upon their farms."
"BUTTERFIELD, under the head 'Manufacture of Wool'."

out that the mileage rate charged by the P. and O. Company had been gradually increasing since 1870, that while the cost of no previous contract had exceeded 20s. per mile, that of the new contract from Galle to Melbourne was not less than 21s. 10d. per mile, and that for the further extension to Sydney it was proposed to charge a mileage rate of 22s. 3d. Overlooking the circumstances that the run to and from Sydney could be performed by the steamers during the fourteen days they would otherwise be detained idle at Melbourne, and also the advantage and, in fact, necessity of having the frequently overhauled in the dock for repairs, they are paying a high rental, the P. and O. Company urged in support of their demand for the increased consumption of fuel involved, and also the remuneration for wear and tear to the machinery.

additional vessel. Mr. Hamilton, howev

likely to be suitable for the manufacture of textile fabrics or paper which are already growing or might be grown in the colony. Mr. Bonney has also recently found that the *Euphorbia nioae*, or Assam grass, a specimen of which Mr. Bonney brought out with him from England, it included in the collection in the Singapore Botanical Garden, a plant which according to the report of one of the finest in the world for the Indian grass-cultivators, being that from which the Indian grass-cloth is made, was introduced into the colony by the Hon. Samuel Davenport upon his return to Singapore in 1842. It is a native of the mountains of Yunnan, and thrives luxuriantly under the care of Mr. Forster. We need hardly say that it may long become a staple cultivation of much commercial value, well worth extensive cultivation.—*Regener.*

declined to recommend the payment by the Treasury of a higher sum than £14,672, which would be the cost of the service between Melbourne and Sydney at the present mileage of 21s. 10d., the highest yet given for the service; and he further suggested that as employment of an additional steamer had been urged as a reason why, under the circumstances so high a subsidy should be asked, that concession should be insisted on by the Treasury; and at the same time Mr. Hamilton expressed his confidence that a better arrangement was contemplated by the Treasury, and that when it came into being the Treasury would be able to show that it would be assented to by the Colonial Legislature. The matter was probably dropped at the date of our last advice, as no intimation has been received of the settlement of the terms.

the working of the Great Northern mines. The plan is so far as we have been able to gather it, is as follows:—The Government will purchase the land on which the mine works for about 110 miles in the direction of the mine, the works to be completed at the cost and risk of a private company, who are to be reimbursed by the Government in the form of a loan. The Government will make miles of railway. They will not, however, be permitted to choose the land discretionarily, but will be required to take it in blocks of one mile in length, and two miles in depth, and the Government holding the mineral rights in the sides of the line for its entire extent. By this means the value of the land on the line of railway be augmented by reason of the works, the Company and the Government will be enabled to charge the same at an augmented value in equal proportions. Supposing, then, that 110 miles of railway are constructed, these

The total earnings of the Great Southern Railway, for the week ending 8th September, amounted to £903 3s. 8d., and the total number of passengers carried, to 71404.

The earnings of the Great Western Railway for the same period, amounted to £186 0s. 1d. and the number of passengers carried, to 15994.

The earnings of the Great Northern Railway for the same period, amounted to £354 15s. 4d. and the number of passengers carried, to 31340.

From Melbourne we have papers to the 1st instant. From the *Argus* we take the following

would be 220,000 tons of land marked out, half on one side of the river and half on the other, and one mile fronting the river, and running two miles back from the river. That Government would hold 110 lots, and the Company 110 lots which at \$1 per acre would amount for the Company about £12,800 or £12,896, and the Government £12,800 or £12,896 per mile of finished railway.

That the Government will not accept of the offer made by the Company there can be no doubt, providing there is a proper understanding as to the character of the works to be executed, their availabilities as a trunk-line, the maximum cost of construction, &c., so on, and so on. We hope that the rumour is true which we have heard of the high probability of such an offer being accepted. We are given to understand that Mr. Gwynne's visit has been fully justified, and that the Government are aware of the actual richness of the mines,—but of course the question of transit is the all important question.

returns on imports and exports at the Port of Heligoland for the week ending the 8th instant, give the first of the decline in value of £209,740, and the latter at £175,730, the balance of £385,470, being the value of the goods imported. The value of £150,000, and exported to the value of £46571. The exports of produce were—wheat, 85 bushels; rye, 58 to 60 bushels; barley, 10, 12, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828,

The funders are not of the subject, some of which we are unwilling to put into print, lest an improper use be made of them. But the fact that northern mines are so valuable as to induce some private capitalists to form a tramway on the subject, shows how about to be proposed by the Government, we now know, will hail the proposition with delight, and that the vote of the Legislature will be joyfully responded to by the country. We are now really in a more hopeful position than we have been for a more hopeful position than we have been for many years past, and is a matter of no small gratification to find our resources expanding at a moment when agriculture is suffering from a depression of the export market for cereals, and when dry seasons diminish the usual returns from our pastoral land.—*Advertiser.*

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CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

Via Melbourne, we have news to the 7th of July, from the Cape.

Sir George Grey and staff arrived on the 4th, on board H.M. steam frigate Forte, Admiral Keppel R.C.B., and was most enthusiastically received by the community; the different public bodies, and the whole community; addresses had poured in from all directions.

Prince Alfred had not arrived. Preparations were making to give the Prince a reception worthy of the occasion, and as at the same time to convey an expression of loyalty and respect on the part of the inhabitants.

The House of Assembly had voted, by a majority of 19 to 18, the adjournment of the proposed improvement.

We have Tasmanian papers to the 8th inst. The Cornwall Chronicle reports of markets :—

of revenue on expenditures. In consequence of the deficiency of revenue, a public meeting was held on the 7th July, to petition His Excellency to carry out the improvements, and adopt measures as may be desirable to promote the welfare of the object. Before the meeting the Governor, he had decided to proceed with the works, and Prince Alfred is to lay the first stone.

H.M.S. Boscewell left for England on the 7th.

To the Mayor of the Havard.

A most horrible outrage was committed in this Alameda street, on a very recent morning on 10 day evening, about half-past nine o'clock, and, of course, as usual, there was a great deal of bloodshed. I am very glad to hear that the occurrences had happened about ten minutes past nine, and that the public had been warned to get out of the street, and watching the public had taken on the outside of the street to see human shape and the robbers in this neighbourhood; and it is to be hoped that the matter would be taken care of.

Our Milling Statistics date to the 8th July, notwithstanding the fact that the first of next month (August) is the mill will be in movement, as the machinery employed in processing the crop large, the quantity of sugar that will be the market, in the quantity between the 1st of July, 1899, and the 1st of August, 1899, is as follows:

and get a couple of gas-lamps, as there is no light with the
 Elizabeth and Crown streets, which might be the means of pro-
 viding such gross outrages being committed in the heart of
 the city, and a protection to property also. By inserting this in your
 valuable journal you will oblige
 Yours,
 ALBION-STREET, SURRY HILLS, SEPTEMBER 18TH.
 P.R.—Fortunately for the female, one of the married couples
 happened to be passing down to the barrack, when the fellow was
 Mrs. B's maid, and given into his custody; and it is kind if the
 police are not to be paid the price of six or twelve months, instead
 of inflicting the petty fine of £5, it would have been more creditable
 to justice.

months will be greater than usual." The same journal has the following:—

The statement of the value of importations for last year, just completed, shows a falling off on that of 1858. The total stands as follows:—

1857	*****	*****	*****	*****	\$1,768,300
1858	*****	*****	*****	*****	3,000,444
1859	*****	*****	*****	*****	2,518,300

The monetary crisis in the middle of the year 1859, checked imports by all articles of luxury, and stagnated when the value of imports were no more in 1859 than in 1856, in the present year, however, the value of imports has increased, in the present year, in the population. This economy which was forced on the colony last year has been rendered null by the

Present Rates.—To London, £3 5s to £2 10s; Cork, for £2 10s; Australia, £3; Cape, £1 5s to £1 10s. There is no discount for France.

From Valparaiso we have news to the 2 June. The *Precio Corriente del Mercurio* reports as follows:—

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Coffee—Java is very firm, and at Tasarung 35½¢ per pound; Sumatra prime tree bark would have to be paid here. Padang coffee is still weak, but the market has been somewhat better since the 1st of the month, when 30,000 piculs were sold at Fadad's plantation. The price was \$1.60 per picul. About 800 piculs were bought on American account from the same plantation on the 1st inst., and it is expected that more will find its way to Batavia.

Rubber—The transactions have taken place at 16¢ to 16½¢ for No. 16. The medium tin, however, sold at 17¢ to 17½¢. There are no reports of sales in Holland, which may affect future prices here. Vacuum from Java is selling at 19¢ to 20¢.

Sisal—Largest Singapore quotation, 2 dollars 90 cents per picul.

Pine.—Our crop is very short this year, indeed to the extent of 75 per centum of time. Some of our customers have already placed for shipment to the continent of Europe. We quote as follows:—No. 1, 1800, to 1800, at 1600 to 1615¢ per picul; No. 2, 1800, to 1800, at 1600 to 1615¢ per picul; No. 3, 1800, to 1800, at 1600 to 1615¢ per picul.

Pepper (black) plantain.—Lump-pag is selling at 2100 to 2150¢ per picul.

Pepper (white)—Bencoolen lands at 40¢.

Pepper (white)—Sumatra, considerable quantities at 30¢ per picul.

Cloves obtainable at 260 to 285¢ per picul.

Spices.—Quite a number of small lots of Luree paragon nutmegs are being brought to the Arabs who bring them, but almost all have been sold by the 1st inst.

Mace.—No. 1 sells, No. 1 Bencoolen at 62½¢.

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The Wilhelmias arrived yesterday from Hongkong, with 1375 chests 3100 half-cans and 2150 boxes tea, and 150 cases preserves.

ERUCTION OF A GLEBYMAN.—The Rev. Jacob Hadden, a Methodist minister, who was educated here, New Jersey, on the 6th inst. he married a Dorland, married her to save his reputation, and secured a pension for a Miss Smith, who lived his wife's place. Five months after marriage he was indicted for the murder of his wife. He had given her arsenic and laudanum at different times. He first gave her the poison when she was sitting on his knee. He purchased an ounce of arsenic, and a half ounce of white arsenic, and kindly invited her to take it.

it. She unsuspectingly ate it, remarking that it seemed to have something gritty in it. He then replied that it was "nothing." The subsequent administration of the deadly dose to her was in milk water, &c. He died firmly. The Subsequent describes the execution as follows:—"With deeply pinioned to his sides, and the fatal dose of arsenic well swallowed, he walked beside of the sheriff up the steps of the gallows. He seemed as calm and composed as during his ride and walked along with his head slightly bowed, and his eyes directed straight before him. He was dressed in a blue dress coat, a white shirt, an old shabby blue dress-coat, a black cloth pants, and shoes of patent leather. Rev. Messrs. Kirk, Day, and Matthews, with friends of the condemned, stood upon the scaffold. As the gallows fell upon the scaffold, the spectators remarked that the condemned

dropping upon one knee, his face turned upward in a low murmur an ejaculatory prayer for forgiveness and to be with him hereafter. The sheriff, who had been calling upon him, turned away with a burst of silence which prevailed was sudden and fully intense, and the condemned man's choked hurried murmurs could be distinctly heard in the street; and the sheriff, who was occupied but two or three moments, and then returned, stood facing the sheriff upon the fatal and the noose was uncoiled from his neck and at the same time took spring from the rope connected with the pulley. Standing in the center, he gave directions to the sheriff that upon a pert signal the rope should be cut; and then, turning half round, he shook hands with his friend, who, in the same name, said distinctly, but in low tones, "good-bye."

glazed cap was then drawn over his face, the kerchief with which the signal was to be given was placed in his right hand, and the knot adjusted in his left ear. Thus he stood, perfectly erect, and without the slightest perturbation, said "Good bye" to the sheriff, and a moment more, and he was gone.

I thank you for the many kindnesses you have shown me, and for the many kind words you have said to me. I have now ascended the last steps of the scaffold, and took his station; by and by he will be here, and for a moment there was an agonizing pause. Harden stood unflinchingly erect, muttering, "I am now upon me: Lord Jesus save me in Heaven."

Then for an instant he was silent. "There have been,"—he looked firmly and silently into dark face of death, standing alone upon the shadowed side of that wide ocean of eternity, beneath whose waves he was about to be hurled,—"there have been many who have been here, and who have walked away, like a wounded bird, to their homes."

fell with a dull thud, the spectators recoiled, closed their eyes as from the effects of a heavy and so unfortunate man hung suspended by the arms in the clear sunlight, between earth and Heaven; a moment he hung perfectly still, with limbs spread and extended, then drew himself up with a strong traction of the muscles, his pinioned hand strove to reach the cord which was choking out his life; his limbs were "drowsily bent," and as "drowsily" re- seven or eight times; his body swung backward and forward, and without a moan or a single muscle his spirit passed to God who gave it."

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estate, having a frontage to George-street 25
and now in the occupation of the defendant, with
improvements thereon.

